

THE DAILY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 10.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, MAY 20, 1861.

N. 160.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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The Frankfort Commonwealth.

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J. H. JOHNSON, Editor.

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of the departments which comprise a first class
newspaper.

Published at the Capital of the State, it will be
enabled to furnish its readers with the latest in-
telligence of the actions of the higher courts and
of the various departments of the State. It will
also contain the latest telegraphic news of stir-
ring events, and also of the New York, Cincin-
nati, Louisville and New Orleans markets.

In politics the Commonwealth will be conserva-
tive, occupying a middle and antagonistic ground
in reference to the two extremes. The old parties
broken up, and old issues virtually dead, the vital
question at present is Union or disunion. The
Commonwealth is for the Union, believing it to be
the greatest safeguard for our rights, as well as
our most effective auxiliary in our efforts to obtain
redress for our wrongs. Its conductors do not re-
gard disunion as a remedy for any of the wrongs
of the South, but rather an aggravation. It will
contend for the equality of the States in the
Union, and for the absolute non-interference by
Congress with the domestic affairs of the States
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Oct. 24, 1860-w&twf.

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C L A Y & M O N R O E .

WILL practice law in the United States, Cir-
cuit and District Courts held at Frankfort, and
the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. Business
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Frankfort, or Clay & Monroe, office Short street, Lexington.

THOS. B. MONROE, JR.

Has been engaged to attend to the unfinished pro-
fessional business of the late Hon. Ben. Monroe.
Communications addressed to him at Frankfort
will receive prompt attention.

April 9, 1860-w&twf.

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Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.

Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-tf.

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C R A D D O C K & C R A D D O C K ,

A T T O R N E Y S A T L A W ,

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P R A T I C E S in the Circuit and other Courts of
F. Daviess, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.

Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.

May 6, 1857-tf.

M E D I C A L C A R D .

D R . J. G. KEENON ,

H A V I N G permanently located in Frankfort,

under the style of "C. G. Graham," in the Linn
Stable on Ann street, in Frankfort, and in other
property, real and personal, having been dissolved
by the death of Mr. Graham, I hereby give notice
to all concerned, that as surviving partner I will
close the unsettled business of said late firm. All
persons indebted to it are requested to make im-
mediate payment, so that I may be enabled to
pay the outstanding debts against it.

Frankfort, dec14 tf.

T H E P A R T N E R S H I P .

J. H. KINKEAD,

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May 6, 1857-tf.

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FRENCH CORDIER HATS"—A style
entirely new, very neat, light, and
costly. [mar4] KEENON & GIBBONS.

C A U T I O N T O D E T O R S .

F R O M my late partner, C. G. Graham, I believe

there are numerous outstanding debts due to the

late firm, for which notes were given payable to

"C. G. Graham" (which was the style of the firm),

but which have not come into my possession as

surviving partner. I therefore warn all persons

thus indebted not to make payment to any person

other than myself or my authorized agent.

If they do, they will act in their wrong, and may be

compelled to pay again to the surviving partner,

who alone is authorized to collect said debts.

Frankfort, Jan2 w&twf. THO. S. PAGE.

D E N T A L S U R G E R Y ,

BY E. G. HAMBLETON, M. D.

H IS operations on the Teeth will be directed

by a scientific knowledge, both of Surgery and
Medicine, this being the only safe guide to

uniform success. From this he is enabled to
operate with far less pain to the patient void of
danger. All work warranted; the workmanship will
show for itself. Calls will be thankfully re-
ceived.

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Frankfort, May 27, 1853.

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Feb. 8, 1860.

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THE COMMONWEALTH.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1861.

The Senate was opened with prayer by Elder W. T. Moore, of the Reform church. The journal of yesterday was read by the Clerk.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. GRUNDY—A bill in relation to the chancery and criminal courts in the 5th judicial district; referred to the committee on Circuit Courts.

Mr. GIBSON asked the dispensation of the rules to enable him to offer a series of resolutions: rejected.

ENROLLMENTS.

Mr. GILLIS reported a bill correctly enrolled; it was signed by the SPEAKER, and sent to the Governor for his approval and signature.

A MESSAGE FROM THE H. R.

Was received, announcing their concurrence in several Senate bills, and the passage of House bills, in which they ask the concurrence of the Senate.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor, by the Secretary of State, informing the Senate that he had approved and signed sundry bills which originated in the Senate.

Also, a message nominating sundry gentlemen for the office of notary public.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 10½ O'CLOCK.

The Senate took up the H. R. resolution fixing Monday, the 20th instant, for the final adjournment of the General Assembly, and it was laid over until Monday, at 10½ o'clock.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished report of the committee on Finance, asking a discharge from a leave to bring in a bill for the benefit of Alfred Hensley.

Some discussion arose on this question, in which Messrs. PENNEBAKER, DEHAVEN, and WHITAKER took part.

The vote was taken on discharging the committee, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 25, nays 11.

Mr. DEHAVEN—Finance—Asked to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill to better secure the collection of revenue. [The bill proposed to increase the pay of sheriffs for collecting on sums over \$2,000.]

Mr. PENNEBAKER opposed the discharge of the committee.

Mr. GROVER replied to Mr. PENNEBAKER, and urged the discharge of the committee.

Mr. PENNEBAKER replied, and again opposed the discharge.

Mr. READ urged the discharge in a few remarks in reply to Mr. PENNEBAKER.

Mr. TAYLOR and Mr. ANDREWS also advocated the discharge briefly.

The vote was taken on discharging the committee, and it was decided in the affirmative by yeas 25, nays 3.

Mr. ALEXANDER—Finance—A H. R. bill for the benefit of Thos. Johnson, with the opinion it should not pass: rejected.

Mr. ANDREWS—Military Affairs—Asked to be discharged from leave to bring in a bill to establish the Shelbyville Home Guard: discharged.

Same—A similar leave to establish the Paris Home Guard: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from petition of Frankfort Home Guard: discharged.

Same—Asked to be discharged from a resolution in relation to Home Guards: discharged.

Same—A H. R. bill to authorize the Harrison county court to purchase arms and munitions of war, with an amendment.

[The amendment submits the bill to the vote of the people before it takes effect.]

Mr. ANDREWS opposed the bill and amendment. He made the report by the direction of a majority of the committee, but was opposed to this and all such local bills, and opposed to making laws going into effect upon a vote of the people. If that course of legislation is pursued, the people had better come here and legislate directly themselves, without the intervention of the Legislature. If the counties of the State are armed, let it be by general law.

Mr. FISK also opposed the bill and amendment on similar grounds, being opposed to these local bills.

Before any vote, the hour arrived for the orders of the day.

PETITION.

Mr. READ, under a dispensation of the rules, presented a petition numerously signed by ladies of Larue county, in favor of peace and neutrality: read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. DENNY presented a similar petition from the ladies of Garrard county: read, and referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. ANDREWS' motion to refer them all to the committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. RUST moved to amend the motion by instructing the committee to report on Monday, at 10½ o'clock.

Mr. ANDREWS opposed the motion to instruct and urged the reference.

Mr. RUST withdrew his motion, and the resolutions were all referred.

A H. R. bill supplemental to the act postponing the holding of the several courts in this Commonwealth: read.

Mr. TAYLOR offered an amendment to the bill.

Mr. DEHAVEN moved that the bill and amendment be referred to the committee on the Judiciary and be printed: carried.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. FISK—A bill to amend chapter 13, of the Revised Statutes, in relation to special judges: referred to the committee on Revised Statutes.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Russell's creek.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered an amendment: rejected.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment, applying the provisions of the bill to several other creeks in Shelby county: adopted.

The bill was then passed, and the title was amended to conform to its provisions.

Mr. WALTON—A bill to amend the charter of the Hart County Seminary: passed.

RESOLUTION FOR RECESS.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.: adopted by yeas 23, nays 12.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. SIMPSON—A bill for the regulation,

and to provide for the arming of the militia of the State of Kentucky: referred to a select committee.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. CISSELL—Judiciary—A bill concerning the courts in Muhlenburg county.

Mr. RHEA offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to the circuit court of Butler county: adopted.

Mr. GIBSON moved to include Estill county in the provisions of the bill.

The bill and amendments were referred to the committee on Revised Statutes, to report at 4 o'clock this evening.

And then, at 1 o'clock, the Senate took a recess until 3 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The unfinished report of the committee on Military Affairs was taken up, being

A bill from the H. R. authorizing the Harrison County Court to purchase arms and munitions of war, and the amendment offered by the committee to submit the bill to the vote of the people.

The amendment was rejected.

The vote was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and decided in the negative by yeas 10, nays 15, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—A H. R. bill to provide for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Flour in Louisville.

Mr. FISK explained the bill briefly.

Mr. PENNEBAKER replied, and opposed the bill.

Mr. RHEA opposed the bill, and replied to Mr. FISK.

Mr. HAYCRAFT advocated the bill briefly.

Some further debate took place on the bill, in which Messrs. ROUSSEAU, ALEXANDER, WHITAKER, PENNEBAKER, JOHNSON, and TAYLOR took part.

The bill was then rejected by yeas 16, nays 18.

Mr. PENNEBAKER—Revised Statutes—A bill for the benefit of Mrs. J. M. Petty, of Mercer county; Mrs. Hoffman, wife of H. C. W. Hoffman, of Louisville; and Mrs. Maria L. Richardson, of Ballard county: rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON—Banks—A H. R. bill supplemental to the act to legalize the suspension of specie payments by the banks of issue of this State.

Mr. ROUSSEAU moved that the bill be laid on the table.

Before a vote on the motion was had, the hour arrived for the

SPECIAL ORDER FOR 4 O'CLOCK.

Mr. FISK—Revised Statutes—Under instructions, reported a bill concerning the Courts in Muhlenburg county, with a substitute for the bill.

Mr. ANTHONY offered an amendment to the substitute, including the Allen Circuit and County Courts: adopted.

The substitute was adopted.

The bill was rejected by yeas 15, nays 19.

REPORTS RESUMED.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the report of the Bank committee, being the

Supplemental bank bill.

Mr. ROUSSEAU withdrew his motion to lay on the table and the bill was then passed by yeas 21, nays 13.

Mr. SIMPSON—select committee—A bill for the regulation, and to provide for the arming of the militia of the State of Kentucky. [This is the same bill offered some days since by Mr. SIMPSON as a substitute for the Harrison county arming bill, and which was published in the Senate report, except that the board of commissioners in this bill is composed of the Governor, S. Gill, H. I. Todd, Geo. T. Wood, and General P. Dudley, and the 6th section of the bill, as published heretofore, is stricken out, and some other minor amendments.]

The vote was taken on ordering the bill to a second reading, and it was decided in the negative by the following vote, viz:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Andrews, Bruner, Cosby, DeHaven, Denny, Fisk, Gillis, Haycraft, Marshall, Pennebaker, Read, Rousseau, Simpson, Taylor, Walker, Walton, Whitaker—18.

NAYS—Mr. Speaker (Porter), Messrs. Anthony, Barrick, Boles, Chambers, Cissell, Darnaby, Davison, Gibson, Glenn, Grover, Grundy, Irvin, Jenkins, Johnson, Rhea, Rust—18.

Mr. GROVER moved an adjournment, negatived by yeas 15, nays 19.

PRIVILEGED QUESTION.

Mr. WAIT stated that he voted under a misapprehension on the military bill, and he asked leave to change his vote.

Objection being made by Mr. BOLES,

Mr. WAIT then moved a reconsideration of the vote refusing to order the bill to a second reading.

Mr. RHEA seconded the motion to reconsider.

The vote was reconsidered.

Mr. ANDREWS moved that the bill be taken up, with a view to its reference to the committee on Military Affairs: carried.

The bill was then ordered to a second reading.

The reading was dispensed with.

Mr. CISSELL offered a substitute for the bill, and the bill and substitute were ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

RESOLUTION.

Mr. GLENN offered a resolution, instructing the committee on Federal Relations to report the resolutions offered on the 10th inst. by him to the Senate, on Monday, at 11 o'clock.

And then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 18, 1861.

Prayer by the Rev. JAMES M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

MEMORIAL.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial from 100 ladies of Caldwell county, praying that Kentucky may be permitted to maintain an armed neutrality: referred to the committee on Federal Relations.

PETITION.

Mr. ALEXANDER—A bill to prevent the wanton destruction of fish in Russell's creek.

Mr. PENNEBAKER offered an amendment: rejected.

Mr. WHITAKER offered an amendment, applying the provisions of the bill to several other creeks in Shelby county: adopted.

The bill was then passed, and the title was amended to conform to its provisions.

Mr. WALTON—A bill to amend the charter of the Hart County Seminary: passed.

MOTION.

Mr. LINN moved to dispense with the regular order to permit him to introduce a local bill: rejected—yeas, 53; nays, 42—requiring two-thirds to dispense with the regular order.

MILITARY BILL.

The House received the consideration of the bill entitled, an act more fully to provide for the military defense of the State.

The question under discussion was the following amendment, offered by Mr. GOODLOE on yesterday:

RESOLUTION FOR RECESS.

Mr. ANDREWS offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourns to-day, it will adjourn to meet again at 3 o'clock, P. M.: adopted by yeas 23, nays 12.

LEAVE TO BRING IN A BILL.

Mr. SIMPSON—A bill for the regulation,

strike out the 3d clause of the 1st section, appropriating \$600,000 for military training, &c., and insert a provision, appropriating \$450,000, divided as follows: for training and instructing, \$350,000; for purchases of horses, \$16,400; for tents, \$8,000; for camp equipage, exclusive of tents, \$10,000; for transportation of militia, \$10,000; for surgical instruments, medicine, &c., \$10,000; for forage, \$10,000; contingencies, \$36,000.

Mr. UNDERWOOD offered a substitute for Mr. GOODLOE's amendment, appropriating \$300,000 for the purchase of large cannon, mortars, &c., erection of an armory, and manufactory and repairs of arms, &c.

The question was then taken on the adoption of Mr. UNDERWOOD's substitute for the 3d clause of the original bill, which appropriates \$600,000 for military training, camp equipage, &c.

Mr. HARRISON offered an amendment to the substitute, locating the armory at Lebanon, in Marion county: rejected—yeas, 38; nays, 57.

Mr. MACHEN moved to locate the armory at Hillman's Rolling Works, in Lyon county: rejected—yeas, 41; nays, 53.

Mr. UNDERWOOD's amendment was then adopted—yeas, 49; nays, 45.

The original bill appoints the Governor, Inspector General, and Samuel Gill as commissioners to carry out the provisions of

THE COMMONWEALTH.
FRANKFORT.

J. B. JOHNSON, Editor.

MONDAY,.....MAY 20, 1861.

DAILY SESSION COMMONWEALTH.

TERMS.—FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.
If any person should pay for a longer time than the session continues, the *Tri-weekly Commonwealth* will be sent long enough to make it up.

The *TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH* is published at FOUR DOLLARS per year, or FORTY CENTS per month.

The *WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH* is Two DOLLARS per year.

The *DAILY COMMONWEALTH* can be had at the counting-room at Five CENTS per single copy, or at THREE DOLLARS per hundred. Orders should be left at the office, or with the reporters, on the day before the publication of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

In the discussion in the House of Representatives on Friday last, upon the bill reported by the committee on Military Affairs for purchasing arms, Mr. Underwood, in the course of his argument, read the second and third sections of the act of Congress of 1795, which provide, "That whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the execution thereof obstructed, in any State, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to call forth the militia of such State, or of any other State or States, as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed."

And "that whenever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the President, to use the military force hereby directed to be called forth, the President shall forthwith, by proclamation, command such insurgents to disperse, and retire peaceably to their respective abode, within a limited time."

Mr. Underwood also read the opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Martin vs. Mott*, delivered in 1827, and reported in 12th Wharton, from which it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of that court, that the act of 1795 was a constitutional exercise of power by Congress, and "that the authority to decide whether the exigency has arisen to call forth the militia, belongs exclusively to the President, and that his decision is conclusive upon all other persons."

He then showed that the proclamation of the President of the United States was in strict conformity to the law, using the language of the act. The correctness of these facts were not controverted by any member; but it was supposed that on the next day the chairman of the military committee (Mr. Machen) would reply, and controvert the positions of Mr. U. Mr. Machen did make a reply on Saturday, in which he endeavored to prove that Mr. Underwood was not versed in military affairs, and was inconsistent in his course on the military bill. He warned the House not to be swayed and led astray on account of the age and long experience of Mr. U. in public affairs; but no allusion whatever was made to the act of Congress, the decision by the Supreme Court, or the proclamation of the President. Mr. Machen found, no doubt, that the facts were as stated by Mr. Underwood.

EXCITEMENT ON THE BORDER.—The New Orleans Picayune learns by the steamer J. M. Sharp, which arrived at New Orleans on Saturday morning from Jefferson, Texas, that news reached that placed on Tuesday of last week by express, in a letter to J. M. & J. C. Murphy, that Montgomery, of Kansas notoriety, at the head of 3,000 men, had taken Fort Ouachita. Messengers had been sent to Marshall and other places for men, money, guns, powder and lead. Capt. Bill Young, with about 600 men, was on the march, trying to oppose Montgomery. This news was corroborated last Wednesday at Shreveport. The greatest excitement prevailed throughout the country. The bells were ringing when the Sharp left Jefferson, for the purpose of calling a town meeting. Already a large meeting had been held at Shreveport. Messengers had also been sent to New Orleans for men and money.

Mr. Cleary, of Harrison, imparted some valuable and startling information to the House of Representatives on Friday. We were informed, among other things, that Jeff. Davis was the only constitutional President of the United States. Jeff. Davis was not voted for by the people; ergo, we have never had a constitutionally elected President.

Query: If Breckinridge had received a majority of the electoral votes, would he have been a constitutionally elected President? Tell us, William Webster Cleary. Mr. Lincoln was also informed that if he should dare to march his army through Harrison county, that 1,000 riflemen of that county would rise and shoot him. We advise Old Abe to keep away.

The following letter is from a reliable citizen of Pike county, to a distinguished Senator in this Legislature:

PIKESTON, Ky., May 11th, 1861.

The people of this county feel outraged at the course Mr. J. M. Rice is pursuing. Calling himself the representative of this district, and living with his family in another. His family and himself have been living in Lawrence county, at Louisa, for at least sixty days. The people here, as also in Letcher and Perry, are for the Union, and against Mr. Rice's secession course. We hope he will not be allowed to represent this district, and living in another. The people here want a relief law, as these are extraordinary times.

A Word to Union Men.

We call the attention of the Union members of this Legislature, to the following article from the Memphis Appeal:

PROSPECT IN KENTUCKY.—While we have had but little doubt as to what must be the ultimate attitude of Kentucky in the present struggle, recent advices from various sources lead us to believe that the separation of that State from the northern Government can never be accomplished without a bitter, and, perhaps, bloody contest. A disengaged gentleman, just from Frankfort, informed us in this unwilling conviction. He represents to us that the legislature now in session at that city is too timid and temporizing ever to take any vigorous action in the face of the defiant threats from the Washington despotism. He, however, is largely infected with a deadly element of semi-freedom, whose counsels are in direct antagonism to every measure looking toward the vindication of Southern freedom.

Our informant is of the opinion, from all that he can learn, that some of the more unscrupulous of the so-called "Union" leaders are in direct communication with the Federal authorities, and have solicited the aid of their troops to oppose the Southern movement in case of proving too weak to cope with it single handed. This surmise is supported by the tenor of the telegraphic dispatches sent through from the North for the last ten days.

The Union party of Kentucky, we fear, are determined on a policy whose only result will be to sow the seeds of discord among her people, that may yet spring up into a fratricidal war. Let them beware lest their insane partisan conduct may not render her thriving and populous districts another "dark and bloody ground."

Hon. Rev. H. W. Hillard has been on a mission to Tennessee. On his return home he made a speech at Atlanta. From his speech we derive the following precious morsel of information concerning Kentucky:

One word as to Kentucky: I have no doubt of her coming with us in the end. She stands now in a peculiar position. Some of her public men have given her into the hands of the enemy, and she is a long way from being neutral. Kentucky is indignant. A man standing on her border almost hear the violent pulsations of her angry, throbbing heart. When she is armed, she will burst like a thunderbolt, and her fury will fall on the heads of whoever may be the invaders of Southern soil, or show themselves to be the enemies of the South.

It has been our opinion for some time that all the secessionists wanted were arms. Arm the State, and place the arms in the hands of the disunionists, and then Kentucky will burst out "like a thunder bolt." Union men, beware!

The Union Party Platform.

The following preamble and resolutions, offered in the Senate by Senator Fisk, (reported in our proceedings of Saturday,) will attract attention. We believe that they embody the sentiments of the Union party of this State, and we further believe that they will constitute the platform of the Union Democracy of Kentucky in the coming canvass for members of Congress and members of the State Legislature. Read them:

WHEREAS, There exists a civil war between the National Government and the seceded States, which Kentucky deeply deplores—a war she had no voice in creating, and in which she has hitherto refused to take a part, and she now refuses, being a part of the National Government, in the enjoyment of its benefits—such as mail facilities, national hospitals, federal courts, protection at home and abroad, a garrison paid out of the national treasury, into which she is paying revenue, and having a representation in Congress—Kentucky ought at least to remain neutral till the end of the war, every man behind a log. No man at Government, in the exercise of his authority, nor furnishing arms, as a State, to either of the belligerents, nor asking aid from either to maintain her position, she will all the time be ready and anxious to mediate between the belligerents, and will be profoundly happy should she be able to reconcile the contending parties, and avert the shedding of fraternal blood by fraternal hands. With this position Kentucky is willing to go before the civilized world and let her conduct pass into history, and await the candid and calm judgment of future and disinterested generations. Being connected with the seceded States geographically, and having the same domestic institutions, she is unwilling to take up arms against them. Being attached to the National Government under which she has always lived and greatly prospered, and having no cause for war against it, she cannot take up arms to overthrow it. Having, in good faith, taken this position, I trust that my heart and my hand will be with old Kentucky.

W. P. BOYD.

Letter from Wilson P. Boyd.

The following letter is worthy the consideration of our readers. Mr. Boyd formerly lived in Fleming county, in this State, and has served in the Senate. He is well known in Kentucky:

From the Flemingsburg Star.

Letter from an Old Citizen.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Wilson P. Boyd, Esq., now of Bloomington, Illinois, to a citizen of this county. Mr. Boyd resided for many years in this town, was a distinguished lawyer, and represented this county and district several terms in the Kentucky Legislature. The letter was not written for publication, but is worthy of being read by all. The many warm and devoted friends of Mr. Boyd in this part of the State will be glad to hear from him, and will hail his letter with pride, as coming from one, now residing in the North, but who has always been true to the Constitutional rights of all sections of the Union. Here is the letter as near as it relates to the exigencies of the nation:

"War excites the whole community and fills nearly all hearts with grief. Three companies of volunteers left this place for Springfield a few days ago. Alexander Grigsby, formerly of Fleming, went with them—a man that can as well be spared as some others. The people here, without distinction of party, will hold up for the national flag to the last—though Lincoln, by many of his party, is much blamed, and the Democracy nearly all blame him—yet as between secession and the laws and Constitution of our country, there is but one mind here. There is much interest felt here for the stand that Kentucky may take, and the position of the Guthrie resolutions at Louisville, is very much admired not only by the Democracy but by many leading Republicans who have expressed themselves to me.—They are tired of the slavery discussion in this State, and from what I hear expressed and otherwise learn, if Kentucky should adhere to the Union she will be the pet of this State, at least they will do anything and everything to please her and keep up the friendly terms with her. They will enforce the fugitive slave law to the letter and spirit—they will disown the slavery agitation. I heard a leading Republican lawyer say yesterday, that he would help hang any citizen of Illinois who would go into Kentucky to incite slaves either to run off or to rebel. I do hope Kentucky will remain neutral, and hold on to the Union to the very last. She can gain nothing, but may lose much by going out. This is not the time to give way to passion, to feeling, but the true inquiry for her to make is—what is it she wants? Can she get that by going out any better than by remaining in the Union? It is certain that by going out she cannot in any event gain what she wants, and it is quite as certain that by staying in she can, for her slave property, get all the security she desires to have. This, I think, is as clear as anything can be under the circumstances.

Now, as to myself, I am where I have always been—opposed to Republicans to the bitter end—yet in favor of the Union as our fathers left it. I have no Government but that of the United States—by that I must abide, and trust to the correction of evils which may be attained under our Constitution, in a lawful way. I shall spare no pains, at a proper time, freely to express my sentiments as to the acts of this administration about this horrid war—but for the present, the stars and stripes must be sustained before the pelican or the rattlesnake flag—I have no other alternative.

I should like to hear from you all—as I am always anxious that any position of mine should be approved by friends in Fleming; and if ever it comes to a State contest, I trust that my heart and my hand will be with old Kentucky.

W. P. BOYD.

[Special dispatches from the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, May 17.

It is said the Government of the United States intends to assert its sovereignty on the other side of the Potomac within a few days, taking so much time as may be necessary to perfect the details of every movement, and thus insure success. You may rely on it that some important movement will take place within twenty-four hours.

Several steamers are now lying in the Potomac, and cannot leave because fuel cannot be had. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is the only source of supply, and that is in the hands of the Virginians, who know the necessities of the Government, and stop all supplies. Harper's Ferry then must be taken and the road put in working order.

A reconnoitering party went down the Potomac, to-day, and carefully examined the belligerent parties, but will arm herself for the one party of maintaining tranquility and peace within her own borders.

2d. Resolved, That Kentucky now tenders, and to the end of the war, all the time will tender herself as mediator, and that she will constantly be ready to do all in her power to bring about a just and honorable peace.

3d. Resolved, That the Governor be directed to transmit a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Presidents of the United States and of the seceded States, and to the Governor of each of the thirty-four States.

Secession would undoubtedly do more to secure the emancipation of slavery in Kentucky, than any other movement that could be desired. The Hon. W. W. Boyce, of South Carolina, before he went stupendously mad from the secession epidemic, said: "Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that if secession should take place—of which I have no idea, for I cannot believe in the existence of such stupendous madness—I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the great God in our blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction."

Such was Mr. Boyce's opinions ten years ago, at which time and ever since he was a chosen representative of the people of South Carolina in the Congress of the United States. We beg the slaveholders of Kentucky to pause and reflect upon the sentiments then expressed.

The Stars and Stripes.

BENSON, May 17, 1861.

Editor Commonwealth:

The stars and stripes were flying to the breeze from the top of a sixty-five foot pole, at this station, this evening. Two patriotic ladies of this community having made the glorious old banner, with thirty-four stars, a large one in the centre, representing Kentucky surrounded by her sister States in union. The patriotic boys run her up the pole, and then pledged themselves, in a quart of the ardent, at the foot of the pole, to stand by that flag to the last.

At Norfolk yesterday an English vessel passed in, the captain saying that he had no notice of the blockade, and he would go in if he should be sunk in the attempt.

There are rumors of a great movement of troops to-night, but in what way I am not able to say.

RENFREW HATS—Another new and elegant style of Soft Hat.

We Stood Together Side by Side.

To the HON. WM. B. READ, whose generous and manly virtues shall ever blossom in my memory like the green isles in a tropical ocean, these "voiced vibrations of the heart" are respectfully inscribed by the Author.

We stood together side by side,
To guard the ship of State,
And vowed, that the all ill betide,
To share a common fate.

With the same hope our hearts to cheer,
Same sky above our way,
We did, as from a common sphere,
A common voice obey.

We stood together side by side,
When sure that we were right,
And vowed to never sink our pride,
Or bend the knee to night.

Trusting that justice, right and truth,
Would in the end prevail,
That what was thus obtained, forsooth,
Would all the rest avail.

We stood together side by side,
Thro' long and weary years,
Nor thought how soon that ruin wide
Should prompt a nation's fears;

We thought not then how soon to see
The Union rent in twain,

Without a hope that it might be
Together bound again.

We stood together side by side,
But we are parted now;
My bark is on its native tide,
With hope to deck its prow—

Bound by the dearest ties of earth—
By links of heart and hand—

By truth—by right—by love—by birth,
I seek the Southern Land.

We stood together side by side,
And called the Union "ours;"
Where'er we went, though far and wide,
We bore its golden powers;

Nor North, nor South, nor East, nor West,
We're to our titles known,

We only knew that we were blest—

'Twas all we wished to own.

We stood together side by side,
In this our native State,
Resolved, whatever ill betide,
To share a common fate—

Her destiny is thine and mine,
Her weal or woe is ours,

Her fate, the land of rock and pine,
Or that of sun and flowers.

J. R. BARRICK.

FRANKFORT, KY., May 16, 1861.

Official Vote of Kentucky.

Total Presidential Vote. Union Vote. Disu'n Vote.

Adair.....1107 1185

Allen.....1140 1079

Anderson.....1098 519

Ballard.....1205 11

Barnes.....1381 1312

Bart.....1715

Benton.....1849 1286

Benton.....1753 930

Bell.....1083 855

Bracken.....1775 1775

Breathitt.....573 200

Breckinridge.....1622 1295

Bullitt.....993 971

Butler.....945 1045

Boyd.....812 895

Caldwell.....1115 465

Calloway.....1296 132

Campbell.....2043 2043

Carlson.....1075 568

Carter.....1074 899

Casey.....927 1189

Cephalic Pill's CURE Sick Headache CURE Nervous Headache CURE All kinds of Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack, immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the Nausea and Headache to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Laxative, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a de-ranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 Cedar Street, New York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF
Spalding's Cephalic Pills,
Will Convince all who Suffer from
HEADACHE,
That a Speedy and Sure Cure is Within their
Reach.

As these Testimonials were unsolicited by Mr. Spalding, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficacy of this truly scientific discovery.

MASONVILLE, CONN., Feb. 5, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and I like them so well that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first Box I got from you.

Send the Pills by mail, and oblige
Your ob't servant, JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, PA., Feb. 6, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills, I have received a great deal of benefit from them.

Yours, respectfully,
MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, HUNTINGTON CO., PA.,
January 18, 1861.
H. C. Spalding: Sir—I will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately. Respectfully yours,

JOHN B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them excellent.

BELLEVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 15, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, Esq.: Please find enclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.

Direct, A. STOVER, P. M.,
Bell Vernon, Wyandot Co., O.

BEVERLY, MASS., Dec. 11, 1860.
H. C. Spalding, Esq.: I wish for some circulars or large show bills, to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.

One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days), was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which sent her. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WILKES.
REYNOLDSBURG, FRANKLIN CO., OHIO,
January 9, 1861.
Henry C. Spalding, No. 48 Cedar st., N. Y.:
Dear Sir—Enclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. William C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost instantaneously. Truly yours,

W. M. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, MICH., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. Spalding: Sir—Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER, Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.
The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

C A U T I O N .

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my Prepared Glue, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, designed to be the most effectual Alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROPHULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SPHINXIS AND SPHYLIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, DYSRHALGIA OR TIC DOULOURUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELES, ROSE OF ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipp'd in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, span themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pulsation of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or anything else.

During the last years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever.

Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a name for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Short Line Route to the North & West.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO in 15 HOURS.
THROUGH TO ST. LOUIS in 14 HOURS.
THROUGH TO CAIRO in 20 HOURS.

Connections made with all Western Roads for any part of

ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN, IOWA,
MISSOURI, KANSAS, &c., &c.

Fare as Low as by any other Railroad or Steam Boat Route.

Two PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Nicholaville daily (Sundays excepted), at 9:00 A. M., and 1:10 P. M., and arrive at Covington at 6:00 A. M., and 1:50 P. M., and at Lexington at 6:00 A. M., and 6:27 P. M.

Passengers can now leave Danville, Harrisburg, Richmond, Lancaster, Mt. Sterling, or Winchester, in the morning, and arrive in St. Louis or Chicago in time for breakfast next morning.

C. A. WITHERS, Sup't.

LOOK AT THIS!

M. L. PIERSON,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
CHOICE CONFECTIONERIES,

St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above establishment was opened, I have to say that no exertion on my part shall be wanting to supply the increasing demand for Cakes, Candies, Pyramids, Ice Cream, &c., on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

I am also agent for Clark's Revolving Lower Sewing Machines—one of the best and cheapest machines now in use. Price \$38; hem \$5 extra.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—The greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionery at any time from 5 o'clock, A. M., until 9 o'clock, P. M. March 21, 1860. E. O. NORTON, Agent,

SOMETHING NEW!

Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, Photographe, and Ivorytypes.

H. L. GOODWIN,

TAKES pleasure in informing the public that he has returned to Frankfort, and taken the Gallery of C. A. Clarke, adjoining the Telegraph Office, and that he would be pleased to wait on those wishing perfect likenesses of themselves or friends. He is confident he will be able to please the most fastidious in any kind of picture they may desire, from a life-size portrait to the smallest Daguerreotype or Ambrotype. Also, Daguerreotypes of deceased persons enlarged to the size of Life and Colored in Oil, and satisfaction given.

I am also prepared to make those gems of Photography, the Daguerreotype, which is truly the most durable small picture yet produced.

The Ivorytype, (made only at this Gallery,) is acknowledged by all to be the most beautiful style of Photography pictures ever produced by the public. In brilliancy of tone and color, delicacy of finish, correctness of likeness, and durability, it is far superior to the best miniature on Ivory.

Call and See. July 9, 1860.—W. & T. W.

FINE FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING!

J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

ARE now receiving a fine stock of Gentlemen's Clothing, made in the very latest Fall styles. Also, a fine assortment of Furnishing Goods, made expressly for J. C. MANDEVILLE & CO.

No. 227 Main, above Third Street, N. B.—Large size Garments of all styles.

September 19, 1860.—W. & T. W.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N.B.—A Brush accompanies each Bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address,
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar street, New York.

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper; all others are swindling counterfeits.

marl w&t.

Confectionaries, Fruits, Nuts, &c., for Christmas and New Year.

C R A Y & T O D D have now on hand the largest assortment of

Cakes, Candies, Fruits, Nuts, &c.,

Ever before offered in this market, which they will dispose of Cheap. Every one desiring anything in their line for Christmas and New Year, will make money by giving them a call, as they are determined to sell.

de21

COLORING.

GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at

N. B.—LARGE SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

25 EBBS. 3 year Old Whisky, at \$2 per gallon, made by D. Swigert, and for sale by

W. H. KEENE.

HOT AND COLD BATHS

T O be had, day and night, at

SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

Feb. 8, 1860.

COA L AND LUM BER YARD

T HE undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and the surrounding country, that he will keep constantly on hand Yohegheny, Kentucky River, Pomeroy and Cannel Coal, which he will sell at the lowest market price, either by the quantity or car load.

He also keeps all kinds of LUM BER, which he will sell on accommodating terms.

His Coal and Lumber Yard is on the Kentucky river, immediately below the Railroad Bridge, being the same formerly occupied by Todd & Crittenden.

JOHN C. BATES.

September 23, 1860-tf.

Notice to Trespassers.